Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1865. NUMBER 198.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

QUEEN VICTORIA RETURNING TO PUBLIC LIFE.

John Bright Supporting the Government.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND OVER THE PLANTERS' ATROCITIES IN JAMAICA.

Return of Queen Victoria to Public Life—She will Open Parliament in Person—Earl Russell and the United States—The Jamaica Massacre—The English People Protesting Against the Atrocities of the Planters—The Fenians; Sentence of Luby—Stephens and yet Caught—Bright Supporting the Government and the Foreign Enlistment Act—A New Portrait of General Washington—Spain and Chili—Mexican Bonds in London—Proposed Increase of Paper Currency in England—Postscript—Money Market—Stocks, etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1865.

RETURN OF QUEEN VICTORIA TO PUBLIC LIFE.

It affords me real pleasure to commence this letter with the announcement that our Queen is at length emerging, as it were, from the silence of the tomb. It is declared officially that "Good little Vic.," as everybody calls her everywhere, will open Parliament in person; and the news gladdens the hearts of Court millners and other "hangers-on," as well of the great mass of our people. The return of the Queen at this juncture is considered the important political signification. It means a very decided endorsement of Earl Russell, and may reasonably be accepted as a pledge that the measures of reform and general policy which his lordship is preparing to submit to the country will receive all the encouragement and assistance which the throne can bestow, directly or indirectly. What those measures may be we can anticipate from the appointments to office of such men as Messrs. Goschen and William E. Forster, who, above all, from the remarkable endorsement which Earl Russell has received during the present week from Mr. Bright. This statement was considered a speech of an hour's duration at Blackburn last Thursday night, the concluding sentence of his remarks being as follows:

"I am sorry that the fault of the people of this country, may I not say that we are desired to give a negative measure of confidence to the new Minister? I hope it may be manifest by the promptness and honorable course of action which he will pursue in that hot confidence to which he has been called by the voice of the Queen. And while I may no less say, by the general suffrage of the nation; and I trust that the last years of his life may be overcloued by the thought that God has given him the power to signal service to the glorious work of building up our broader and more lasting foundations the ancient liberties of our country."

This appeal of Mr. Bright's for confidence in our new Premier would of itself, I am satisfied, have been made by him without a prior knowledge or understanding of what measures (in their general scope and tendency) will be introduced by Lord Russell. Mr. Bright is as remarkable for extreme caution as for courage and energy; and the language used by him at Blackburn may only properly be taken as a declaration of alliance with the Government in the measures about to be submitted to the country. This opinion is not my own merely, for it is shared in by the leading organs of the press and those journals which, Theodore like, advocate privilege and class legislation under the mask of a popular liberalism. The Saturday Review declares, "It is deplorable to see a man, who, throughout the whole of his Parliamentary career, has prided himself so much on his independence—even on repeated occasions carrying his independence to the verge of rudeness—playing the spaniel to Earl Russell."

EARL RUSSELL AND THE UNITED STATES.

Your correspondent may be permitted, I trust, to appeal to Americans in behalf of a statesman they have long known and loved. You have known Earl Russell as the foremost champion of freedom and progress in this country. You have seen him, when by your slave owners, there was no public man in England whom you more respected. There is but one slur upon his record, speaking from an American point of view; namely, his policy in dealing with the questions which have arisen during the past five years between our own country and yours. You, doubtless, will say, wherein I believe your Government is morally and legally right and Earl Russell decidedly wrong. But it would not be just to ignore that his lordship, as secretary for Foreign Affairs, was only a subordinate, although high, officer of the Government; and that a large portion of his policy, seemingly antagonistic to your rights, was determined upon by Lord Palmerston and the cowering influence of your liberty-hating sympathizers. Your readers will naturally remark that I, at least, would scarcely possess more ground for the opinion that Earl Russell cannot be justly blamed, but I can at all events speak from personal knowledge of Earl Russell's opinions with regard to your country at the commencement of your troubles. In a conversation which I had with his lordship in December, 1860, he not merely expressed an unmistakable general feeling in favor of the Northern cause and against the designs of the slave States, but he declared at the same time that a permanent severance of the Union would prove the hardest blow that free governments had ever received. The next time that his subsequent acts seemed to be estimated by very different sentiments to those which I then entertained of him; but I am confident that his lordship's opinions remain the same. In the course of my interview with him, honestly and thoroughly pro-Union, and I do not believe that I have since changed. It is necessary to explain the anomaly by the explanation above indicated, and by the fact that Earl Russell, as Americans to judge of Earl Russell by his acts while Prime Minister, and not those of his colleague or subordinate of Lord Palmerston. There are several questions in dispute between our two countries, the settlement of the present assuming our foreign policy is no longer that of six months ago. Knowing what statesmen are now supporting Earl Russell, and feeling, as we are beginning to feel, that it is high time that you and the people of Great Britain than of the United States, that all these differences may be peaceably and amicably settled, I am in hopes that Americans will turn the scale of Lord Russell's past five years' record, and commence a new record of his policy and acts. You will have to be more than a little keen for him to have fought your battle in England—even against the people—to be remembered—during the past rebellion, as you have declared yourselves together in his support on questions of foreign policy as of domestic. In these case, you may be certain, are not likely to change their views in regard to the questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

JAMAICA MASSACRE.

The interest excited in this country by the death struggle of Jamaica is not, I am satisfied, less so sign of diminishing; I am glad to say, the contrary. The excitement is, I believe, greatly on the increase, and the agitation has commenced throughout the Kingdom in the shape of numerous public meetings, and the hearing of the national mind. John Bull is now getting to work with those Colonial legislators, and others concerned, in such a manner as will render the West Indies more comfortable for their individual safety. The Times, which, however, with their accustomed rate authorities, are now conveying meetings of the citizens throughout the South and West of England, at which the Lord Provost of Edinburgh will preside on one of the largest meetings in Exeter Hall, in Scottish capital, and the Lord Mayor of London may be expected to follow shortly. As I stated in my last, every paper in the country, with the exception of the Times, Herald, Post, Standard and Telegraph is loudly calling for the Government to punish the authorities in Jamaica, and the Confederate Government, with a great cry of indignation against the murderers of the Prussian Sheds says: "If only for the sake of her own interests, Great Britain ought to wish to show exactly the real state of things in Jamaica; but, as a matter, she makes this a duty;" and the leading paper in Germany, the Augsburg Gazette, says: "These events in Jamaica cannot be passed over in silence." That it will not be passed in silence your readers may be assured from the marriage of the coming storm in England, and from the language used by Mr. Bright last Thursday, language which, coming as it does from the leader of the English democracy, is unparalleled butcheries. Mr. Bright says:

"The Colonial does not come into office without feeling himself immediately in face of difficulties which he has to meet. It is to be expected that he immediately attempting who often finds himself compelled to act with the support of those who have been his predecessors in office. I dare not trust myself to speak of the conduct of the Governor of Jamaica, but I feel that what has been done by men in authority and those who have been appointed to office by them, is a matter of such enormity that it is impossible that the Government of this country, when it comes to understand it, will not visit it with the severest punishment in its power. I am sure that the House of Commons will never be satisfied with any punishment which does not reach the highest authority in the Island. I say that the Governor of Jamaica, who has been appointed by the Government of this country, and who has been entrusted with the power of life and death over the people of Jamaica, is responsible for the acts of his subordinates, and that he is responsible for the acts of those who have been appointed to office by him

SAFETY

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

Terms: To Subscribers in the City.—Delivered by Carriers at Twenty Cents per week, or Six Dollars per annum, payable quarterly or monthly, as the subscriber may prefer. To the trade only, not to peddlers, one cent per copy. Single copies, three cents.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

Week of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1861.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Tribune	$39,370	$110,000
Times	19,240	52,000
Journal	10,000	18,000
Post	8,000	15,000
CHICAGO TRIBUNE	$370,270	$1,000,000
TIMES, Tri-Weekly and Post combined	$10,000	$30,000

RECONCILIATION.

We hear much said in certain quarters about the necessity of reconciliation, as a ground for admitting the members elect from the eleven States lately in rebellion, immediately to their seats in Congress. We desire to discuss every topic calmly, temperately and according to the actual facts of the case. To argue a necessity for reconciliation implies personal hostility, and where no hostility exists there can be no reconciliation, for there is nothing to reconcile. Now, there exists among the people of the North, of whatever party, no hostility to those of the South. We provoked no war and began no war, but being compelled to defend the Union against the slaveholders, we fought till slavery and rebellion were destroyed, since which hour not a single act of vengeance, or even of just punishment, has been done by a traitor of a rebel. Such a proof of the forbearance and magnanimity of a great people has no parallel in history. It stands, therefore, that we are, and were, at the surrender of Richmond, sufficiently reconciled. But how with the South? The South has eight millions of white and four millions of blacks who have been for generations in a state of constant war with each other, for Montesquieu, the chief of French writers on law, truly defines slavery as a state of perpetual war, wherein the slave is always a prisoner and the master is always on guard. The slaves are loyal. The masters in the aggregate occupy at present the same position toward us as the slaves legally did toward them. They are our prisoners of war, and we are on guard over them. Their loyalty to us is on a par with the late loyalty of the slaves toward them—it is compulsory not voluntary. The slave fought and was whipped, and so made loyal to his master. The white fought and were whipped, and hence they are loyal to us—loyal to the bullet and the sword—loyal to Vicksburg, Spottsylvania and Richmond—loyal to two millions of bayonets.

Our foot is on the neck of the South. The foot of the South is on the neck of the negro. We represent two millions. The negro five millions. The negro four millions. South is America, as it stands grouped to-day. Now, to the main question. Do the Copperheads and rebels desire reconciliation and peace? Is it reconciliation or peace for us to abandon the South, and let the old war of the eight millions against the four fight its own way back toward slavery? There can be no reconciliation till all parties are reconciled. It were perfidy to our allies, to make a treaty of peace without protecting them. But do those Copperheads and rebels who ask for reconciliation seek reconciliation with the negro? Not at all. They emphasize that in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi he shall not own or have a foot of land or a home. He shall come under his late master's threshold as a slave, or be homeless. The moment we let up the South, they have clenched the negro. But the negro is our ally. He fought for us in the field. Shall we first give our ally's blood to redeem our enemies and then basely buy a peace by handing over to them our allies for subjugation and enslavement? That the blacks adopted by Copperheads, and rebels want—peace with all who can whip them, and leave to make war on all whom they can do so. We want no such reconciliation or peace as that. We abhor any reconciliation with the whites of the South, which is purchased at the expense of permitting them to have their own way with the freedmen. If they demand the right to frame black codes depriving negroes of the rights of citizens, or to drive or to compel resort from Southern cities depriving the southern whites of the same privilege. If there is to be a conflict between us and the Southern whites, there must be also between them and the negro. Shall we have been our faithful allies from the outset, and they pampered for such a reconciliation? And so they have repealed their black codes and resumed to make war on the negro.

Until they do that reconciliation is neither necessary or desirable to us. Our crops will waste luxuriantly, our coffers will flow with money, our marts will be filled with merchandise, our husbands will clasp the wives of the people, and all will go well with us in all respects if we shall be required for ten years to keep troops in all parts of the South to maintain the rights of the black citizens there resident. But the South will be loan and poor, her people hungry, suffering and ignorant, her politicians powerless and her voice silent: in short, her people perpetually princes and we forever on guard, until such reconciliation shall be effected, for they refuse to have equal rights with us they must give equal rights among their own people. This is reconciliation—peace—freedom to the negro and slavery's war. Is the South ready for reconciliation?

UTAH.

For the energy, industry and business capacity of Brigham Young and his leading men in the Territory of Utah, we have the most profound respect. What they have accomplished in developing the resources of their productive valley and in building their beautiful city will command the admiration of any intelligent man who visit Utah. We wish, therefore, to have a few kind words with "President" Young—that is the title accorded to him at home—and through him to his people. Of course, they have not asked us for our advice, and possibly may spurn it as intrusive and impudent; but if adopted substantially, we believe it would contribute both to their welfare and prosperity. It certainly is given with the best possible intentions. What we have to suggest is this:

Let Brigham Young and his people procure through their excellent Representative, Capt. Hooper, the passage of an ordinance not with a clause prohibiting polygamy. When passed by Congress let him and his people carefully adopt it. If President Young in accordance with the suggestion of Speaker Colfax, can have a revelation forbidding polygamy in the future, so much the better. Should he not receive such revelation, the big disturbing element in the nation will be removed, and our country will enter upon a career of prosperity and greatness developed by which will very soon surpass the wildest dreams of the most enthusiastic patriot. Beware of the respect and the kindest feelings of the sister States. Utah will be a very few years number half a million of intelligent prosperous freemen, with a capacity for future expansion in population and wealth. Salt Lake will soon become one of the largest and most prosperous cities in the nation. It certainly is not a bad site for a beautiful cities upon the continent. The mineral wealth of Utah, and especially the vast gold and silver deposits of Idaho will soon make Salt Lake a manufacturing and commercial city of the first class. We abhor any reconciliation with the whites of the South

Chicago Tribune.

Chicago.

Saturday, Dec. 16. Mayor Village of Lockport, Will County, Illinois, has been arrested for the murder of Dr. Dow, of that village, in 1857. The murder was committed in the night, and the body was found in the morning. Suspicion fell upon Village, and he was arrested, but discharged for want of evidence. Recently, however, the case has been revived, and Village has been arrested again. The evidence is said to be very strong against him, and he will probably be tried in the city, but the trial will not take place before next spring. Village is a man of wealth, and has been prominent in public affairs. He is married, and has a family of children.

The Suicide of Lillian Fitzhugh.

New York, Dec. 16.—Report from Ottawa says that Lillian Fitzhugh, who committed suicide by taking poison in that place on Tuesday last, by order of the U.S. military authorities, and in the presence of the civil authorities, on account of her refusal to be examined, or testify to be examined, by a medical commission, as to her sanity, was not insane, but was in the full possession of her reason, and was only put on her trial as a spy.

Counterfeiting Case.

New York, Dec. 16.—Reports from Ottawa state that the case of Kennedy, charged with counterfeiting the coin of the Government, and that other persons, implicated in the same charge, have been arrested, has been the subject of much excitement. Thomas Kennedy, the accused, is a native of Ireland, and has been the means for exposing the direct trade between Ireland and the Dominion on the Canadian frontier.

Jeff Davis.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Tribune's Paterson correspondent says:—"Jeff Davis is receiving his attention more than ever before by his old neighbors. He has a large family to feed and clothe, and the people of Perry's Peak are prepared to furnish him with employment in different dealing and conversation, and he will not be idle long.

Haiti and Legislation.

New York, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Washington says that Senator Sumner has been requested to call upon to legislate extensively in regard to Haiti. It is said that the President, Secretary of Washington and New York will receive early attention, and efforts are now in progress to harmonize Cabinet and from Baltimore to Washington.

Haytien Affairs.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Herald says—Four days after Geffrard sailed yesterday from New York for Port au Prince, having on board the Haytien Commissioners, with instructions from the Government, left George F. Baker, Esq., in charge of the Haytien agency at Washington, Saturday afternoon.

Naval.

New York, Dec. 16.—The United States Sloop of War Lawrence, which, for a long time, has been the receiving ship at Norfolk, has been ordered to the naval rendezvous ship at Hampton Roads, and her crew transferred to the steamer Vermont, Capt. Lynch, in ordered to report for duty at Charleston.

From Charleston.

New York, Dec. 16.—A letter from Charleston, S. C., says the Legislature is largely interested in railway companies from Europe to South Carolina. It is thought that a large number of negroes can be induced to settle in that State and ultimately take the place of slave labor.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—The steamer Sacramento, with New York dates on the 21st ult., arrived this forenoon.

The steamer Santa Nevada arrived from Portland last night, bringing news of the wreck of the steamboat on the Columbia River gold district.

The Mercer Colonization Scheme.

New York, Dec. 16.—Mr. Mercer, who has had charge of the colonization scheme, has arrived at Washington Territory, greatly pleased with the country. He will remain in that city, and will visit Port Townsend.

Return of a Defaulter.

New York, Dec. 16.—Smith, of Smithson, who absconded to Europe several months ago and was a defaulter to the Bank of Commerce in this city, has returned to New York. It is stated that he has paid a portion of his indebtedness, and hopeful friends have undertaken the balance.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

The money market this week has ruled closer, by more stringent than has been the case for a long and weeks past. The demand, however, has been less active than formerly, as a large number of our business men have taken the view that we are now on a month past, are now in a better condition, generally. The difficulties they experienced on settlement day, and the pressure which followed, were lesser complications, and the result is that they have avoided these errors by multiple dilutions, and they are easier.

The bankers all complain of a scarcity of currency. The checks from the East are coming in almost every hour in the city has been so pressing for currency since early in New York it keep up very briskly, as payments. The settlement light receipts of Hogs has in part the operation, as the packers could not turn their hogs into cash as fast as they received them, and consequently, are not able to do so to any extent. The banks are not expect to be able to turn the balance of trade in our favor.

There is no material change in the rates of discount. The rate at the banks is steady at 10 per cent. per annum, but all the first-class paper is put in discounted at 9@10 per cent per month.

Eastern Exchange is still very scarce, and rates are firm at par buying, and 1-4@1-2 premium. Sterling were in demand to-day by bankers at a advance of 9c per pound.

The Paris Exchanges to-day were unsettled and irregular. There was active and 5@10c higher. Wheat was weak and 1 cheaper. Corn declined 1@2c per bushel. Oats were 1@2c lower. Rye was firm and 1c higher. Lightdraws were dull and unchanged. Shipments of flour on Canals, Lake and Rail were dull and weaker.

The following table shows the balances and Clearings Banking House in this city, for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Dec. 11	$1,151,861 39	$170,276 00
Dec. 12	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Dec. 13	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Dec. 14	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Dec. 15	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Dec. 16	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Total	$6,540,773 37	$970,124 51
Last week	6,540,773 37	970,124 51

Gold opened in New York to-day at 140½, declined to 140 1-2 and closed at 140¾@140 7-8. The following are the prices telegraphed by James Dodge & Brothers, gold-brokers:

10 A. M.	140½	10:30 A. M.	140½
10:05 A. M.	140½	10:35 A. M.	140½
10:10 A. M.	140½	10:40 A. M.	140½
10:15 A. M.	140½	10:45 A. M.	140½
10:20 A. M.	140½	10:50 A. M.	140½
10:25 A. M.	140½	10:55 A. M.	140½
10:30 A. M.	140½	11:00 A. M.	140½

There was very little doing in the gold market to-day, and the rates held firm at our quotations of Dec. 15 (140 1-8@), but towards the afternoon it became weaker and closed at 140¾. There were no sales of Gold Bonds on the Chicago Board of Brokers. Government Bonds were quiet and firm. On the Chicago Board of Brokers there has been considerable doing in Canada Southern Bonds, at 70@71 for Prior Securities, 67@68 for second series, and 58@59 for third Ten Forties. We quote:

U. S. 6-20's, 1862		
U. S. 6-20's, 1864		
U. S. 6-20's, 1865		
U. S. 6-20's, 1865, new		
U. S. 6-20's, 1867		
U. S. 6-20's, 1868		
U. S. 10-40's		
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series		
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series		
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series		
U. S. Coupons		

New York Bank Statement.

Closing prices for cash, Dec. 16, 1865, reported by Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, '81		
U. S. 5-20's, '62		
U. S. 5-20's, '64		
U. S. 5-20's, '65		
U. S. 5-20's, '65, new		
U. S. 5-20's, '67		
U. S. 5-20's, '68		
U. S. 10-40's		
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series		
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series		
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series		
U. S. Coupons		
Gold		

Commercial Gleanings.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

The following summary shows the movements and Provisions during the past week, compared with the corresponding time last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCTS, Dec. 16.

	1865.	1864.
Flour		
Wheat		
Corn		
Oats		
Rye		
Barley		
Brown Corn		
Live Hogs		
Cattle		
Hides		
Wool		
Lard		
Tallow		
Lumber		
Shingles		

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Oats		
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Barley		
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Live Hogs		
Cattle		
Hides		
Wool		
Lard		
Tallow		
Lumber		
Shingles		

Receipts from Canals.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Seeds and Provisions by canal for the week ending this day, compared with the corresponding week in 1864:

	1865.	1864.
Flour, bbls.		
Wheat, bush.		
Corn, bush.		
Oats, bush.		
Barley, bush.		
Rye, bush.		
Grass Seed, lbs.		
Flax Seed, bush.		
Pork, bbls.		
Lard, lbs.		
Live Hogs, No.		
Cattle, No.		
Highwines, bbls.		
Wool, lbs.		

The Weather Reviewed.

The following table, which shows the state of the weather, and direction of the wind, at each hour of the day, during the past week, will be found interesting:

	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Dec. 10, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 11, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 12, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 13, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 14, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 15, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 16, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°

Chicago Produce Market.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

Breadstuffs were in better supply and more active to-day, but prices were unchanged. Flour was active and firm. Wheat was weak and 1 cheaper. Corn declined 1@2c per bushel. Oats were 1@2c lower. Rye was firm and 1c higher. Lightdraws were dull and unchanged. Shipments of flour on Canals, Lake and Rail were dull and weaker.

The following table shows the balances and Clearings Banking House in this city, for the week ending to-day:

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U. S. Coupons		

Chicago Stock Market.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

The Chicago Board of Brokers was quiet and firm. On the Chicago Board of Brokers there has been considerable doing in Canada Southern Bonds, at 70@71 for Prior Securities, 67@68 for second series, and 58@59 for third Ten Forties. We quote:

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U. S. 7-30's, 2d series		
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series		
U. S. Coupons		

Chicago Cattle Market.

For the Week Ending Dec. 16.

Reported for the Daily Tribune, by Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

The following table shows the daily receipts and sales of Beef Cattle during the week ending to-day, compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week in 1864:

BEEF CATTLE.

	Received.	Sold.
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Total		
Last week		

Chicago Daily Market.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light to-day, and rates lower than yesterday. A few parties were offering to take grain at 6c per bushel to Buffalo, but the general rate was 6½c. The engagements reported were as follows:

PROVISIONS—Receipts to-day, 70 bbls Pork, 1,000 lbs Lard and 1,000 lbs Cut Meats. Shipments, 1,000 bbls Pork, 1,000 lbs Lard and 1,000 lbs Cut Meats. Stocks in store, 1,000 bbls Pork, 1,000 lbs Lard and 1,000 lbs Cut Meats.

Pork—Market more active, sales to-day of 1,000 bbls at $25 for Mess, cash; $24.50 for Mess, seller January; $24.50 for Mess, seller February; $24.50 for Mess, seller March; $24.50 for Mess, seller April; $24.50 for Mess, seller May; $24.50 for Mess, seller June; $24.50 for Mess, seller July; $24.50 for Mess, seller August; $24.50 for Mess, seller September; $24.50 for Mess, seller October; $24.50 for Mess, seller November; $24.50 for Mess, seller December.

Lard—Market more active, sales to-day of 1,000 lbs at 14½c for Prime Steam, cash; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller January; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller February; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller March; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller April; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller May; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller June; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller July; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller August; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller September; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller October; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller November; 14½c for Prime Steam, seller December.

Cut Meats—Market more active, sales to-day of 1,000 lbs at 10c for Shoulders, cash; 10c for Shoulders, seller January; 10c for Shoulders, seller February; 10c for Shoulders, seller March; 10c for Shoulders, seller April; 10c for Shoulders, seller May; 10c for Shoulders, seller June; 10c for Shoulders, seller July; 10c for Shoulders, seller August; 10c for Shoulders, seller September; 10c for Shoulders, seller October; 10c for Shoulders, seller November; 10c for Shoulders, seller December.

Built Meats—Firmer, sales, 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, cash; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller January; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller February; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller March; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller April; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller May; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller June; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller July; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller August; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller September; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller October; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller November; 1,000 lbs cured Shoulders at 10c, seller December.

GRAIN—Receipts to-day, 1,000 bbls Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Brown Corn, 1,000 bushels Grass Seed, 1,000 bushels Flax Seed, 1,000 bushels Pork, 1,000 lbs Lard, 1,000 lbs Cut Meats, 1,000 lbs Live Hogs, 1,000 lbs Cattle, 1,000 lbs Hides, 1,000 lbs Wool, 1,000 lbs Tallow, 1,000 lbs Lumber, 1,000 Shingles.

Shipments to-day, 1,000 bbls Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Brown Corn, 1,000 bushels Grass Seed, 1,000 bushels Flax Seed, 1,000 bushels Pork, 1,000 lbs Lard, 1,000 lbs Cut Meats, 1,000 lbs Live Hogs, 1,000 lbs Cattle, 1,000 lbs Hides, 1,000 lbs Wool, 1,000 lbs Tallow, 1,000 lbs Lumber, 1,000 Shingles.

Stocks in store, 1,000 bbls Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Brown Corn, 1,000 bushels Grass Seed, 1,000 bushels Flax Seed, 1,000 bushels Pork, 1,000 lbs Lard, 1,000 lbs Cut Meats, 1,000 lbs Live Hogs, 1,000 lbs Cattle, 1,000 lbs Hides, 1,000 lbs Wool, 1,000 lbs Tallow, 1,000 lbs Lumber, 1,000 Shingles.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 16.

CLEARED.

Dec. 16.

Chicago Cattle Market.

For the Week Ending Dec. 16.

Reported for the Daily Tribune, by Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

The following table shows the daily receipts and sales of Beef Cattle during the week ending to-day, compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week in 1864:

BEEF CATTLE.

	Received.	Sold.
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Total		
Last week		

The Weather Reviewed.

The following table, which shows the state of the weather, and direction of the wind, at each hour of the day, during the past week, will be found interesting:

	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Dec. 10, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 11, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 12, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 13, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 14, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 15, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
Dec. 16, 7 A. M.	W.	Clear.	20°
" 2 P. M.	W.	Clear.	30°
" 9 P. M.	W.	Clear.	20°

Chicago Produce Market.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

Breadstuffs were in better supply and more active to-day, but prices were unchanged. Flour was active and firm. Wheat was weak and 1 cheaper. Corn declined 1@2c per bushel. Oats were 1@2c lower. Rye was firm and 1c higher. Lightdraws were dull and unchanged. Shipments of flour on Canals, Lake and Rail were dull and weaker.

The following table shows the balances and Clearings Banking House in this city, for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Dec. 11	$1,151,861 39	$170,276 00
Dec. 12	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Dec. 13	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Dec. 14	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Dec. 15	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Dec. 16	1,045,555 79	180,164 00
Total	$6,540,773 37	$970,124 51
Last week	6,540,773 37	970,124 51

Gold opened in New York to-day at 140½, declined to 140 1-2 and closed at 140¾@140 7-8. The following are the prices telegraphed by James Dodge & Brothers, gold-brokers:

10 A. M.	140½	10:30 A. M.	140½
10:05 A. M.	140½	10:35 A. M.	140½
10:10 A. M.	140½	10:40 A. M.	140½
10:15 A. M.	140½	10:45 A. M.	140½
10:20 A. M.	140½	10:50 A. M.	140½
10:25 A. M.	140½	10:55 A. M.	140½
10:30 A. M.	140½	11:00 A. M.	140½

There was very little doing in the gold market to-day, and the rates held firm at our quotations of Dec. 15 (140 1-8@), but towards the afternoon it became weaker and closed at 140¾. There were no sales of Gold Bonds on the Chicago Board of Brokers. Government Bonds were quiet and firm. On the Chicago Board of Brokers there has been considerable doing in Canada Southern Bonds, at 70@71 for Prior Securities, 67@68 for second series, and 58@59 for third Ten Forties. We quote:

U. S. 6-20's, 1862		
U. S. 6-20's, 1864		
U. S. 6-20's, 1865		
U. S. 6-20's, 1865, new		
U. S. 6-20's, 1867		
U. S. 6-20's, 1868		
U. S. 10-40's		
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series		
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series		
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series		
U. S. Coupons		

Chicago Stock Market.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

The Chicago Board of Brokers was quiet and firm. On the Chicago Board of Brokers there has been considerable doing in Canada Southern Bonds, at 70@71 for Prior Securities, 67@68 for second series, and 58@59 for third Ten Forties. We quote:

U. S. 6-20's, 1862		
U. S. 6-20's, 1864		
U. S. 6-20's, 1865		
U. S. 6-20's, 1865, new		
U. S. 6-20's, 1867		
U. S. 6-20's, 1868		
U. S. 10-40's		
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series		
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series		
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series		
U. S. Coupons		

LIST OF LETTERS

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, for the week ending Dec. 16, 1865.

Persons calling for letters in the following list will please say they are advertised.

Letters in foreign or transient visitors in a city or town should be addressed name and street, or the number of the house at which they are stopping, otherwise they will not be delivered.

No. 2 Regulation for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, when not delivered within 30 days. Write your name and address on the upper left hand corner of the envelope, and the letter will be returned to you without charge, within the time specified.

No. 3. Regulation for the delivery of Letters to any part of the city free of charge. Direct letters plainly, and write the name of the street and number.

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express		
Night Express		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids		
Fulton and Iowa		
Prescott and Dubuque		
Prescott and Dubuque		
Dixon		
Rockford and Harlem		

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—Depot foot of Lake Street.

Mail and Day Express		
Night Express		
Mail		
Kalamazoo Accom'd'n		
Kalamazoo Accom'd'n		
Kalamazoo Accom'd'n		
Kalamazoo Accom'd'n		

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA—Depot foot of Lake Street.

Day Express		
Evening Express		
Mail		
Night Express		

Express via Adrian, Toledo and Cleveland.

Night Express via Adrian		

Lake Shore and Chicago Air Line Railway.

Day Express		
Night Express		
Mail and Express		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

Mail		
Express		
Express		
Express		

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

Day Express		
Night Express		
Day Express		
Night Express		

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.

Day Express		
Night Express		
Day Express		
Night Express		

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Day Express		
Night Express		
Mail		
Express		
Express		

CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION RAILROAD.

Express Mail		
Night Express		
Day Express		
Night Express		

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC.

St. Paul Express		
St. Paul Express		

Special Notices.

Dr. Mayerhew,

Is the only Physician or a Specialist, now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Diseases or Wounds to run you down, destroy your face and body, become contagious, your business and deliver yourself over to the cares of the physicians, and after paying your money for many months, and perhaps years, and it becomes the person worse or afflicted shortly consult. He can cure himself of a private disease in a few days, and has done so in the city for years, he realizes that the sensible publication, but here and there, as being the most skilful Specialist who has ever visited this city. He has no time to visit each family, and therefore will not be interviewed, and for good complaints in the city. Consultations free and strictly private.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 1251 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Dr. Mayerhew's "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

Tested Men, Take Particular Notice.

Requires decades much of his time to the treatment of private diseases, and has had much success in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, and all kindred diseases, and desires of a contagious, venereal character. Cures them without resorting to mercury, injurious poisons, or any poisons, but with a harmless, a positive cure for all diseases and blood poisons.

Organic weakness—Impotency or by abuse of the reproductive organs, rendering the married life unhappy, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and dizziness, nausea, with other deplorable symptoms, are treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Clap, gonorrhœa, stricture, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, speedily cured.

Old diseases, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, scald watery blotches, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, mouth and body, scrofula, together with an infinite number of sufferings.

Dr. Jenkins is remembered by the press, generally, of the South, as a skilful surgeon, and professors of medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these terrible diseases.

A few lectures—A useful book to every one, male or female, married or single, or those contemplating marriage. A book no sensor endorses, by Dr. James, formerly physician on secret diseases.

Price of book, 50 cents; will be forwarded to any address, on receipt of price. Address Dr. JAMES, P. O. Box 21246, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James can be consulted, at his office and parlors, 63 Randolph street, on private disorders. Consultations confidential. In office from 9 a. m. till 7 p. m.

1076

Venetian Hair Dye.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has enjoyed the confidence of the public, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE is a simple and cheap article. Requires but only 15 cents, and each bottle contains sufficient to color the hair. Sold by druggists generally.

THE HAIR DYE is manufactured by a practical person, which renders it infinitely superior to anything in market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is necessary, and consequently no mistake can be made in using it.

IN USING THIS DYE you avoid that scurvy, unnatural appearance which other dyes produce. The hair is evenly colored, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color. It makes that it changes from a red brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock, or rub the bedding. Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents. 1076-1y

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects to Life, clearly revealed by Dr. Sanford. He wins the affections of the opposite sex, guides you in business, tells you when to marry, and how. Drop Room 207 Bay Stallion street, between Wells and Franklin, Milwaukee. 1076-1y

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Men wants a TONIC—no stimulating beverage, which, while it invigorates, does not create a new one, which, after counteracting the appetite with care, leaves the system in a worse state than before.

Doctors were living long before old Galen, and Physicians will continue to live long after Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has ceased to be used in the land. The stomachic they were made to be, and are now in the era each day are more appreciated.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Nervousness, Rheumatism, and Kidney Complaints, are conquered by the use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Herbs, barks and roots compose the entire infusion; and Alcohol, the only solvent used in the process. Let Kate's spirit preserve the virtues of the herbs, and the Bitters will be found to be the best and most powerful tonic in the world. The time is fast coming when all will use strength natures. Try it, and be convinced. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. 1076-1y

A Physiological View of Marriage,

Containing nearly 30 pages and 20 fine Plates and Engravings, showing the structure and functions of the human organs of generation, in health and disease, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the most successful ever published—by which any one may cure himself cheaply, privately and speedily, as proved by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married or single of both sexes, who contemplate marriage, or who are troubled with any infirmity of body or mind, which will check their further prosperity or happiness. Sent by mail, in a sealed envelope, free of charge, on receipt of 25 cents. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1076-1y

Butchelor's Hair Dye,

The Best in the World—Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. No Smell. No Stain. No Grease. INVIGORATING EXTRACTS OF NATURAL HERBS. Sold by all Druggists. 1076-1y

New Publications;

Has the heart of woman ever sung its own joy and sorrow more perfectly than in the "SONGS OF SEVEN"?—GEO. WM. CURTIS.

The Choicest of Holiday Gifts this Season will be

JEAN INGELOW'S

SONGS OF SEVEN,

Illustrated.

This justly celebrated and beautiful poem is inexplicable of the Seasons in the Life of Woman:

INVITATION	SEVEN YEARS
MORNING	SEVENTEEN
MIDSUMMER	TWENTY-ONE
MIDSUMMER MADNESS	TWENTY-FIVE
LONGING FOR HOME	FORTY-NINE

The rhythms vary with the summer and the changing ages, always in tune with the joys and sorrows sung.

The illustrations, from designs by the best artists in England and America, are exquisite specimens of art, and the printing is in the best style of Welch, Bigelow & Co., of this University Press, Cambridge.

A Holmes on stand, with the autograph of the author, will be sent to any address, on receipt of price, and postage. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal terms to agents and the public. There is no fee pharmacy in the country. Sold by booksellers generally. A little profit on first sale. You find, however, that it can be further sold at a profit

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

THE CITY.

BAD GIN.—The gin furnished by our Chicago dealers is doing a terrible work in town, and grow and will grow more and more terrible as it runs its course. The city authorities ought to look into the matter.

STONE FUEL.—Quarry crowds of fish from cold ponds pouring into the sticks through the water pipes yesterday. They came at the rate of about a thousand per minute, and the principal of water, Mr. Chandler, was obliged to shut off the supply to prevent the pipes from being choked with fish.

THE STONE, YARDS.—It is intended to open the grand Union Stock Yards on Tuesday for actual business. Enough of course only a portion of the pens will be used, and a few of the rooms in the hotel. The formal opening of the establishment will be postponed for some time to 1869, till the work is completed.

CLOSING SALE AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—The last sale of Government property at Camp Douglas will be held on the 29th inst., (Tuesday) at the Government warehouse, No. 32 South Water street. The property consists of a miscellaneous assortment, and will include some good baggage. Among the lot are Sherman's cook, tent pipe, stoves, &c. See advertisement.

A DARING SAFE ROBBERY.—Some time last night, between the hours of 9 o'clock and midnight, the office of Mr. Charles Ware, a lumber merchant, at the corner of 12th and Michigan avenue, was entered by a gang of thieves. The safe was blown open, and a gold watch, in current and bills and other property to the amount of $1,000 was taken. It is to be hoped the thieves will be caught and punished.

PROPERTY IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI.—We call attention to the card, in another column, of Abell & Spingarbine, attorneys at law and, dealers in and agents for the sale of real estate. Located in Atchison, Kansas, they buy and sell those and kindred outlands, pay taxes for nonresidents, examine titles and perfect the same, &c. Parties in this city are commended to them for the transaction of business requiring similar services to those offered by them.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Dennis Brennan, a constable in the employ of Mr. George Hunter, No. 200 Michigan avenue, died suddenly afternoon very suddenly. He lived with the family to church in the forenoon, appeared to be in his usual health, and after dinner was taken with a fit of apoplexy, which proved fatal in a few moments expired. The deceased was about twenty years of age, and had been in the employ of Mr. Hunter for a considerable time. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

CHANGE OF TIME.—N. W. R. R., GALENA DIVISION.—The winter time table of the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad goes into effect this Sunday. The following are the times of arrival and departure in Chicago:

LEAVE—For Freeport—8:30 P. m.; Iowa, 7:00 p. m.; Geneva and Elgin, 8:15 a. m.; Dundee, 11:30 a. m.; Freeport, 8:30 a. m.; Cedar Rapids, 8:15 p. m.

ARRIVE—From Freeport, 9:30 a. m.; Iowa, 9:00 a. m.; Geneva and Elgin, 8:30 a. m.; Dundee, 11:30 a. m.; Freeport, 8:00 p. m.; Cedar Rapids, 8:15 p. m.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE INVENTION.—Wm. S. Gelson has obtained a patent on his system of Governors Lignon Governor, who J. C. Darr, resigned. Mr. Gelson has been foreman of the Foreign and Consolidated Engine Company of Chicago, for the last five or six years and every member of the company will be pleased to hear of his success. He has been a very efficient officer, and will be missed at the following ceremonies when he is served so long and well.

THE BAR will make a good and faithful officer of the law. Warrick Evans, Esq., has no doubt, made his office in room No. 2, Pooley building, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

INQUEST.—Coroner Wagner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Mary Duffield, who expired very suddenly on Saturday morning at the residence of her relative, Mrs. Silley, on South Water street. The deceased, on Friday night, she appeared to be in good health on Friday evening, went to bed early enough, and retired to rise as soon as it was convenient in the morning she was found dead in her bed. A post mortem examination was held, and the medical men found that she was suffering from disease of the heart, and that the rupture of a blood vessel in the left ventricle of the heart was undoubtedly the cause of her death. The Police Court for that offense, and duly returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A DESPERATE FELLOW.—A young girl of rather prepossessing appearance, named Sophia Bolt, was placed in the prisoners' dock at the Police Court on Saturday afternoon, charged with committing a robbery upon a man named Peterson. Both girls and Peterson lived in No. 76 Sloan street, and occupied the same apartments. On Thursday last, Peterson and Thrush ran almost into the house, Sophia made a remark to the latter, and Peterson, who was behind, she carried to the house of her parents, on the corner of Sloan and Archer streets. Soon after Peterson arrived he missed his money, and charged Sophia with the theft. Upon discovering her mother's room, Thrush swore out a warrant for the arrest of her daughter, and subsequently obtained a warrant for the arrest of Peterson, charging him with having the house. Peterson was required to give bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge, and in default of the same was committed.

BIZARRE BURNS.—Many of our readers may not be aware that the Editor-in-Chief of the Tribune is also Pastor of the Church of the N. S. A. N. I. R. S., which the main line—now reduces in an eminently first class hotel, called the Clifton House, just completed by Messrs. Clifton & Dewsbury, at an expense of nearly $25,000. We had almost forgotten this fact, (until the reception of a "cold collation" on Saturday,) to the dedication hall, which is grand and spacious, and of this extent, a specimen of the supper will be served by Mr. R. P. Rothwell, the well known purveyor of the house, and a more tasty, and feast of fat and lean, just before Zaccheus was escaped (for the first time) to be used as a dining room, every preparation in his power made to render the party a complete success. We notice that the Clifton is now open for the reception of guests, and a general invitation is extended to all wishing to enjoy a pleasant evening. By request of the committee we are requested to state that the next concert will be at 20 Dr. Bullfrog's carriage, which will be in attendance for all visitors during the day.

ARCHER COLLEGE, OF YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO.—Professor John R. Clark, who filled the chair of Mathematics in the Michigan University with such signal ability, under the Presidency of Dr. Tappan, and who resigned his position in the University for the purpose of visiting the best Universities of Europe, with a view to the perfection of his methods of instruction, and Dr. S. S. Laugley, late of Cincinnati, have associated themselves with Archer College, and have just appointed Professors in the Departments of Latin and Modern Languages. They will take their places next term, when there will be also several others added, making in all seven of the ablest instructors in the country. Professor Clark is now in this city and will be found at the Tribune office.

Notwithstanding the frightful storm was unsuccessful, there was a large audience at Plum Place, Anderson's seats at the head of the institution, but it is feared that many were unable to get through the storm. The music and the address were very highly interesting. We congratulate the friends of the institution that from a President will be found in every way worthy of succeeding to the honored name of Anderson, and to the college, in charge of which name the University Presidency of Dr. De Graff, of Indiana, has long been a guarantee of good and unselfish friend.

BELLIGERENT.—The Chicago *Evening Post* notices the following announcement in last evening's *Tribune*:

The annual circular of the Chicago *Post* for 1868 will be out in this summer. The premium paper-weight of the paper has greatly exceeded their expectations, and the statement of its brilliancy performance and decisive merit will be found quite startling and distressing to the numerous.

We have also the pleasure of announcing to the public the immediate enlargement of the paper and the re-organization of a new and able editorial staff. The mechanical department has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. David Blakely, the pressman of the Chicago *Tribune*, who has left the latter paper expressly to connect and assume the immediate management of the *Post*. Mr. Blakely is an old and experienced pressman, under whose direction the *Post* will attain a degree of excellence in the art of printing among the newspapers of Chicago. With these special announcements from our contemporaries, the Chicago *Post* will be made to a very observation in the field of journalism in Chicago, which has long been desired.

The enlarged paper will appear on Monday.

CHICAGO'S SMOKE.—It is well known that it costs more to keep a child in clean than a dirty condition. This is owing to the tendency of children wearing out their shoes at the toe first. A majority of children, wear holes in the toes of their shoes in this way. Then the rest of the shoe is soon worthless, although the rest of the shoe is soon worthless, although the rest of the shoe is soon worthless, although